

Answers are highlighted in **red**.

QUESTION 1

From examining the structure of Mila words, you start to see a pattern in Mila syllable structure. Which of the syllables below is a legitimate Mila syllable?

- **ba**
- ak
- bri
- bap

QUESTION 2

From this, what can you deduce about Mila syllable structure? How many consonants (Cs) and vowels (Vs) are there in each syllable, and what order do they occur in? Choose the correct option below.

Mila syllables have the structure...

- CVC
- VC
- **CV**

QUESTION 3

What is the stem for "to cook" in Mila?

Answer: **mata-**

QUESTION 4

If *-kala* is a suffix denoting instrumentality, what other denotations do other suffixes have?

- meaning of *-mono*: **Thing**
- meaning of *-mola*: **Agent/Profession: denotes someone that does something**

QUESTION 5

You come across a new Mila word, *lapikala*. Using your new knowledge of Mila morphemes, what might *lapikala* mean?

***lapi* is the root "to grow", and *-kala* is the instrumental suffix.**

Their combination denotes something used to grow other things, e.g. a fertilizer, or a plough, or animal feed. (Similar answers are also possible!)

QUESTION 6

Complete your initial table with the missing meanings now. (Similar answers are also possible!)

Tani's substitutions: used to avoid tako "tree"	
Word	Meaning
<i>naji</i>	tree
<i>mu</i>	wood
<i>bimono</i>	brown thing
<i>ruba</i>	peak
<i>kipi</i>	leaf
<i>mukala</i>	woodaxe
<i>lapimola</i>	one that grows
<i>totonana</i>	part of nature
<i>kota</i>	root
<i>tokimono</i>	green thing
<i>sususumola</i>	one that rustles and goes <i>sususu</i>